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NOTES ON SYNONYMY OF DIPTERA, NO. 4.

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The preceding number of this series was published in these Proceedings, Vol. 31, 1929, pp. 32–36.

1. Trixoscelis. When I published a note on this genus in the paper just mentioned I overlooked the disposition made of it by Tonnoir and Malloch, who placed it in the family Heleomyzidae in their paper on the family in Records of the Canterbury (New Zealand) Museum, Vol. 3, 1927, p. 83.

2. *Sturmia schizurae* Coquillett. In discussing this species and the name *Argyrophylax piperi* Townsend, in the same article, p. 36, I made a curious mistake in failing to notice that Townsend's reference of his own *schizurae* to *Argyrophylax* was equally erroneous with his reference of *schizurae* Coquillett to that genus. Instead of having one *schizurae* belonging to *Argyrophylax* and one to *Achaetoneura* (in which case *piperi* would be an unnecessary change of name), we have both belonging to *Achaetoneura*; so by the double error the name *piperi* is still necessary, but is in *Achaetoneura*, for Coquillett's species (Revision, 1897, p. 113).

3. *Ptychomyia selecta* Meigen. That this European species occurs in North America has now been ascertained. Townsend described the male as *Daeochaeta harveyi* in Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., Vol. 19, 1892, p. 98; and the female as *Masicera tenthredinidarum* in the same volume of the journal, p. 285. I have recently examined the type of *harveyi*, and *tenthredinidarum* has been identified for many years as a common parasite of sawflies in the United States, although its type is not in existence unless it was returned to James Fletcher and deposited in the Canadian National Collection. Suspecting that the European *selecta* was the same, I sent several specimens from our material to Dr. J. Villeneuve, who confirmed the identity. *Selecta* has been reared from sawflies several times in Europe.

4. *Grisdalemyia bigelowi* Curran. (Canad. Ent., Vol. 58, June, 1926, p. 133.) My *Psiloneura flavisquama* (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 69, art. 22, Dec. 1926, p. 23), is a synonym of this. As both species are genotypes, my genus is also a synonym of his.

5. In proposing the genus *Reedia* (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.,

Vol. 74, Art. 1, 1928, p. 17) I unfortunately overlooked the prior use of the name in Hymenoptera; I therefore now propose Edwynia as a new generic name in the place of my *Reedia*.

6. *Chiloepalpus aurifacies* Townsend (Ent. Mitteil., Vol. 16, 1927, p. 281) was identified in the National Museum by Dr. Townsend on his recent visit. I had previously identified the species as *Jurinia callipyga* Bigot (Annales Soc. Ent. France, 1857, p. 279, figs.), which is far from being a *Jurinia*,—in fact Bigot was very uncertain about the genus when he described it. On examining Bigot's types, through the kindness of Mr. J. E. Collin, I found my identification confirmed. Bigot's *Epalpus ochricornis* (Annales Soc. Ent. France, 1888, p. 95), also from Chile, is probably a synonym, differing only in having the antennae wholly red. I examined the single female type.

The genus *Edwynia* has many characters in common with *Chiloepalpus*, but has the propleura bare, the second abdominal segment with a marginal row of ten stout spines, and is in general a more robust and spiny form.

7. In commenting upon some of Enderlein's genera, I made the statement (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 30, 1928, p. 143) that he had proposed the new genus *Euestelia* for *Rhicnoessa coronata* Loew. All he said was, "Typus E. coronata (Lw. 1858)," the E. standing merely for the new genus. Professor Hendel informs me that the *coronata* Loew of 1858 is his European *Ochthiphila coronata*, the *Rhicnoessa* dating from 1865. Thus I mistook the genotype, and the genus is not a synonym of *Pelomyia*.

In this connection I should add that Professor Hendel has more than half convinced me that his *Hypaspistomyia*, with *coquilletti* as type and including our *Desmometopa latipes* Meigen, is a valid genus; at any rate I was getting into deep water for me when I expressed my opinion that it probably was not, on the same page as the preceding.

8. While in Copenhagen last summer, I found the types of *Musca frigida* Fabricius in the collection of the Zoological Museum. There are two male types, and they are the same as *Coelopa gravis* Haliday, which is thus a synonym, just as Haliday thought in 1839. In my recent paper on *Coelopa* (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 76, Art. 11, 1929, p. 3), I adopted the view that *frigida* is not a *Coelopa* at all and used *gravis* for our species of the New England coast; this change of name proves to be a mistake, and the species is *frigida*, as it has long been called.

9. *Belvosia recticornis* Macquart. In my paper on *Belvosia* (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 73, Art. 8, 1928, p. 14), I have used this name for the species described later by Giglio-Tos as *bella;* specimens received from the Vienna Museum and connecting with Brauer's published statement about the Macquart type

seemed to make this disposition of *bella* necessary, unless I greatly misidentified it. On receiving my paper, Mr. Collin tried it on his specimens, and believed that I was in error here. He generously brought the types of Macquart with him to Washington in 1928, and I have reviewed the matter.

Macquart's *Gonia recticornis* was described without locality. He mentioned that the material was in M. Bigot's collection, now the property of Mr. Collin. Three specimens were received by me, one of which was headless and evidently a later specimen, as it is fresher and has not been in fluid, as Macquart stated that his specimens had been. Disregarding this one, the other two are male and female of one species, the former bearing Brauer's manuscript note, "Brauer, Wien, cvi (No. 94)." They run directly to *mexicana* Aldrich in my key; they also agree with my types, and I do not hesitate to sink *mexicana* as a synonym. This leaves *bella* Giglio-Tos as a valid species, which I erroneously called *recticornis* in my paper. All the bibliographical references are in my paper.

10. An overlooked work on South American Diptera. Edwyn C. Reed, a professor of natural history in the Naval School of Chile, published a catalogue of Diptera of Chile in 1888 (Catalogo de los Insectos Dipteros de Chile. Anales de la Universidad de Chile, Tomo LXXIII, pp. 271–316). The title is mentioned in Zoological Record for 1888, but the single new generic name is omitted and the entire list seems to have been overlooked by others as it has been by myself. It contains 716 numbered species of Chilean Diptera, well arranged and indexed. There is one new generic name, "Tana Reed," on p. 284, with the sole species "176 Paulseni (Lagarus) Ph. l. c., p. 729."

Inasmuch as *Lagarus* was used in Coleoptera thirty years before Philippi's paper, it is apparent that Reed is proposing Tana as a new name to replace it in Philippi's sense, although he does not explain the intention. So far I can, however, find no earlier use of *Tana* by him, and believe it should date from 1888.

11. *Mesembrinella purpurata* Aldrich (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 62, Art. 11, 1922, p. 16) is a synonym of *M. nigrifrons* Bigot (described as *Ochromyia* in Annales Ent. Soc. France, 1878, p. 39, from Brazil). Mr. Collin very kindly sent me the Bigot types, two females, for examination.

Nigrifrons had previously been considered a synonym of *aeneiventris* Wiedemann, but proves to be distinct.

12. In the Canadian Entomologist, Vol. 23, 1891, p. 88, W. A. Snow described *Haematobia alcis*, a biting fly, collected the previous year by Professor L. L. Dyche on moose in northern Minnesota. Professor Dyche brought back only a small vial of specimens in alcohol. Snow mentioned the species again in the 22d Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for

1891, p. 19; Dr. Hough published some notes on the types in Biol. Bull., Vol. 1, 1899, p. 22; Malloch in Annals and Magazine of Natural History, series 10, volume 2, 1928, p. 318, was inclined to believe Snow's species to be a synonym of the horn fly *Haematobia irritans* Linnaeus.

Recently Professor F. M. Gaige, of the University of Michigan, sent to the Museum 13 females of the species found attacking moose on Isle Royale, Michigan. This is the first discovery of *alcis* since Dyche collected it thirty-nine years ago. It is not only distinct from *irritans*, but belongs to the genus *Lyperosiops* Townsend, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 14, 1912, p. 47. The genus was established without description by the designation of *Stomoxys stimulans* Meigen, a European species, as type.

The most striking character of this genus is the presence of distinct setules on the first longitudinal vein. *Alcis* differs but little from the type species of Europe and it may even prove identical when more material of both sexes is obtained. It is a remarkable fact that it has not yet been found, except attacking the moose.

13. In these Proceedings, Vol. 31, May, 1929, p. 91, I designated *Musca frit* Linnaeus as the type of the genus *Oscinella* Becker (Arch. Zool., Vol. 1, 1910, p. 150, where it is described as a new genus). Afterward I noticed that Enderlein (Zool. Anz., Vol. 42, 1913, p. 355) mentioned that *Oscinella* really dates from an earlier paper. On looking this up I find that Becker (Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, 1909, p. 120) described a species from British East Africa as "*Oscinella deficiens* nov. sp. (*Oscinis olim*)." This having appeared earlier than the description as a new genus, evidently fixes the type as *deficiens*, not seen by me, and apparently a somewhat peculiar species.

THREE NEW GALL-FLIES FROM ARIZONA (HYMENOPTERA: CYNIPIDAE).

By Lewis H. Weld, *East Falls Church, Va.*

While camping for two winters at Camp Creek (nearest post-office Cave Creek, Ariz.), fifty miles north of Phoenix, Mrs. Nettie Weld Capron sent me galls which she collected on various occasions from the only oak which grows in that vicinity and which seems to be *Quercus subturbinella* Trelease. Not all of the forty-four kinds of galls sent could be reared, but of those from which adults were obtained the three following are described as new. For the convenience of fellow students in the group paratypes are deposited in three widely separated museums so that they may be consulted without too extensive travel.